The Virginia Journal AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIRG.

(VOL. II.) THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1785. (No. 90.)

The Alexandria Inn and Coffee-House,

Is now open, and ready for the Reception of TRAVELLERS and others:

THE house is large, and well calculated for the above purpose, with the convenience of a large and commodious stable, where horses are taken in at livery, on the most reasonable terms, by the year or month.—I have in this house several very convenient private rooms, with fire-places, where gentlemen may be most comfortably accommodated.—It will continue to be furnished with most kinds of liquors of the best quality, and such rarities of the seasons as our markets will afford, accompanied with such attendance as, I hope, will not fail to please.

HENRY LYLES.

Alexandria, Sept. 29, 1785.

The Alexandria Town-Purse.

ON Saturday the 22d instant, will be run for, the TOWN-PURSE of FIFTY GUINEAS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding (the winning horses the two preceding days excepted.) Aged horses carrying nine stone; six years old, eight stone seven pounds; five years old, seven stone ten pounds; four years old, seven stone; and three years old, a feather; the best two in three four mile heats. On no account will two horses belonging to the interest of any one man, be allowed to start for the purse. Three horses to start, or no race.

Alexandria, October 20, 1785.

RUM,

Of an excellent Quality, made and sold by the Hogshead or larger Quantity, cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

WILLIAM LYLES and COMPANY.

Alexandria, May 17, 1785. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

In Fee-Simple,

A VERY valuable LOT, advantageously situated on Prince-street.—Inquire at the Printing-Office.

Sept. 29, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND at the corner of Wolf and Washington streets, containing 22 feet front on Washington-street and 73 feet on Wolf-street.—Also, seven other Lots joining the above, with the same front on Washington-street and 73 feet deep, subject to an annual ground-rent of one dollar per foot.—As the purchase-money will be but small, ready pay will be expected, when a deed shall be given the purchaser with a special warrant.—The rent is not to begin till the 26th of October next; each lot to be improved with a dwelling-house in three years, otherwise the rent to be 10s. per foot instead of one dollar.—I have also several lots on Fairfax-street, near the corner of Gibbon-street, which I will rent on moderate terms to such as can improve immediately.—A plan of the lots on Wolf-street may be seen at the Printing-Office.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

Who has just received, New-England rum, molasses, raisins in jars, and hollow iron ware, which will be sold cheap for Cash.

Alexandria, July 6, 1785. §

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Smart active Negro WENCH, who understands cooking, washing and ironing, and who can be well recommended for her honesty and sobriety.—Inquire at the Printing-Office.

October 20, 1785.

From the ENGLISH CHRONICLE.

As every circumstance which can in the least elucidate the terrible catastrophe of M. Pilatre de Rozier, cannot but interest those who were honored with his acquaintance, or informed of his virtues, we trust it will be unnecessary to apologize to our readers for inserting a letter from one of his most intimate friends, particularly as it will tend to present us with the cause of his destruction in a very striking point of view, and all the accounts hitherto published, have been very imperfect.

Bologne, June 25, 1785.

I WAS very much surprised on reading a premature and incorrect account of the unfortunate event of M. de Rozier in the English papers. As an eye-witness of the tragic scene, I should ill discharge the debt due to my lamented friend and M. de Romain, if I did not lay before you an authentic detail of the whole, particularly as the public in general, and men of science in particular, having been so much mistaken with respect to the cause.

Attached to the paths of science, I had engaged with zealous assiduity in all their operations from the very beginning, not that I was an advocate for an union of the two ruinous principles, the idea that a large *enveloppe*, filled with inflammable air, was to be exposed to the action of fire, made me tremble. I had often represented to them that destruction was inevitable, and yet it is very evident that it did not arise from this conjunction—let us, however, come to the fact.

After six months toil, and the infliction of every kind of sarcasm and opposition, a most favorable day took place, the whole night had been employed in inflating the upper balloon, the wind still continued in the right quarter, and the voyagers were ready for departure, a small balloon was detached which took a proper course, and determined them to undertake the passage. At five minutes past seven, the machine being about two-thirds full, quitted the earth without the least obstacle, with a power of ascension equal to two pounds, for so much ballast only had been substracted to render it lighter than the circumambient air; it took an E. S. E. direction. The weather was at this time so extremely hot, that the thermometer (Reaumur's) stood at from 20 to 22 degrees.

When the machine had attained the height of about 3600 feet, it appeared stationary, and expanded considerably; in a few minutes a current carried it away from the sea towards the south, where it still continued to mount and expand; many of the observers could at this time distinguish the voyagers under much agitation in their gallery, could perceive M. de Rozier pulling the cord of the valve forcibly, and M. de Romain running towards the appendices, to accelerate every means of descent; the stove was lowered down to some distance, and the fire appeared extinguished. At length, the balloon seemed to descend a little, and just at this moment a light vapour was seen to issue from the upper part of it, this was immediately followed by a flame of about two feet high, which continued three or four seconds, and extended itself in an instant (without any sensible detonation) so as to occupy a space equal to twice the valume of the balloon.

The silk which composed the top of the inflammable air-balloon flew about in ragged fragments, the remainder (as yet expanded) appeared to resist the circumambient air for a minute, then rolled together, and fell upon the gallery, which descended in an oblique situation, and with such accelerated velocity, as to crush the unfortunate æronauts. M. DE ROZIER, who was on the inclined side of the gallery, received the first shock, and was found dead on the spot, a mangled spectacle; his companion was just breathing out his last groan. Let us avert our eyes from the melancholy scene, and return to an account of the ill-fated experiment.

Is is absolutely false that the gallery was on fire at the moment of ascension, the fire was not rapid enough to have communicated, for it was only produced by some pieces of lighted charcoal, and a little straw which M. de Rozier carried in his hand.

The remains of the machine were accurately examined by desire of the Magistrates of Bologne, and the following is the report made on this occasion.

"The gallery was beaten in, and broken in many places; the stove was flattened at one part, and broken in another.

"*The Montgolfier was in as perfect a state as if it had never been used.* The white paper with which it was lined, was as entire as the external silk, and neither discoloured or scorched in the slightest degree: In short, there was not the smallest trace which could lead to a suspicion that the fire was the occasion of the accident.

"Between five and six feet of the superior part of the inflammable air-balloon near the valve, has been carried away entirely; the surrounding fragments were in some places perforated, and in others calcined and destroyed by the action of the fire.—Every portion of the circumference of the globe, which was in contact with the burnt fragments was curled up, and felt like horn for about two feet of surface. Some other parts near the equater were torn (but not burnt) by the sudden action of the inflammable gas which must have been blown out with an incredible force, and have driven every obstacle before it; the remainder of the machine did not bear any mark of damage from fire, all the inferior part, the appendices, even those which hung *within the gallery*, and were therefore very near the stove, were *entire* and *undestroyed*.—The superior part of the net which encompassed that portion of the balloon, which was blown away by the explosion, was destroyed, but the remainder was undamaged."

We may justly conclude then from this examination, that the stove of the Montgolfier did not at all contribute to the inflammation of the gas, every circumstance seems to contradict it, and as the fire was communicated to the valve and its surrounding parts, it was most probably the effect of some electrical phenomenon. Many more observers, as well as myself, remarked a moment before the accident, a little white cloud approximating to the upper part of the balloon, and floating between that and a groupe of clouds in a higher situation.

Now it frequently happens, that intermediate clouds, situated between a principle cloud and the earth, serve the purpose of transmitting to the latter an electric charge; if then any small cloud, having no connection with the principle clouds, float between that and the earth, they must necessarily have an electricity similar to the principle clouds or be electrised in a contrary manner, or void, in short, of every species of electricity; if such a cloud then should meet with another of an opposite electricity, their atmospheres thus electrised in a contrary sense must be mutually blended, so as no longer to float in an unconnected state; but being attracted towards each other, that which was positive will transmit its surcharge of electrical fire to the negative cloud, and their *equilibrium* will be restored.

In that state of extreme dilation which the machine underwent at its greatest altitude, the gas pressing on every side, and rushing violently through the valve (which had been opened by one of the voyagers) must have formed a continual stream; this stream could not but intersect those clouds at the very moment when the electric fire was passing from the one to the other. Is it not more reasonable to favor such a conjecture, than to imagine that any spark or little flame from the stove, which was a hundred feet distance from the part, and perhaps extinguished, could have given rise to this dreadful catastrophe?

I have the honor to be, &c. DURIEZ.

LONDON, August 6.

OME politicians offer conſiderable wagers that the new States are divided among the different ers of Europe in the courſe of five years.—This rtain, that if the Europeans could agree about the ſion—the boaſted dominion of the new States ld be ſunk into ſeparate dependencies in a y.

he ſinking fund, prior to the American war, luced more than two millions three hundred ſands pounds in the courſe of one year; and re well informed, that Mr. Pitt has an expec- n of ſeeing ſuch a ſurplus again before Lady- 1787—So fortunate it is for this country that have now an honeſt man at the Helm.—As to aſt Miniſtry, Faro and Hazard, and cocks and es, and girls, would have ſunk all ſurpluſes, left the Treaſury, like Falſtaff, purſe-drained e utmoſt farthing.

he Chancellor was right, that nobleman has a lineſs of mind, which will not ſtoop to the diſ- of any honeſt ſentiments that occur to him. France has ſpies and emiſſaries in Ireland, is nd a queſtion; that ſhe may have them here and that they may watch the debates of both ſes, is equally probable. It was indeed obſerv- at the time the learned Lord made the remark, a well dreſſed foreigner, who is a conſtant dant, walked off ſoon after.

ord North is ſo heartily ſick of his new connex- as hardly ever to be ſeen by any of them; his rs to the porter are, let in the old ſet who came during the war, but as to Blue and Buffs, ſhut the door, good John—on Charles and tie up the knocker, ſwear I'm ſick, I'm dead.

an antient ordinance of Spain, ſtill in force, Captains of ſhips of war are commanded to *pe-* rather than lower the Royal flag when once out!—Surely, then, an Engliſh Captain will ſuffer the flag of his country to be inſulted. the Roman fleet,—mere boats compared to nodern Britiſh,—maintained a Sovereignty in vn ſeas!

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Sept. 15.

om the Intelligence-Office we learn, that the exported from the 3d of December, 1784, to the of July, 1785, 52,286 whole barrels, 5,750 barrels.—Negroes imported from Africa, the -Indies, and different parts of the continent, March, 17, 1785, to September, 1785, 2,445.

ſpirit of prophecy ſeems to have gone forth from g our *good* friends the Britiſh: Their predic- though various, all co-operate in this—— that ica, under the preſſure of her many difficulties, t much longer exiſt as a ſovereign and inde- nt nation. Their papers reſponſive echo this . They hint at the diſtracted ſtate of our com- —lack of a circulating medium—diſtruſt of reſs—and want of public faith.—Theſe, with e train of etceteras, cannot fail, in the opinion niſterial ſcribblers, to ſap and undermine the glo- fabric we have ſpent ſo much blood and trea- o erect: But we truſt that the great guardian of ghts of mankind, will encircle the fair frame erty with his myriads of angels, and inſpire true American with virtue to defend it—diſ- oſe clouds that intercept its rays—and thereby r the above predictions abortive.

BOSTON, September 12.

e Engliſh Papers mention, that the unfortunate Palfrey, of this town, who was taken on his e to France, where he was going in quality of l-General and Commercial Agent from the d States, is yet in exiſtence, at Algiers.—Every olent mind muſt ſympathize with the un- ate ſufferer, and aſk, Why is he not ranſomed? fficial character, ſetting every other motive ought certainly to induce our political fathers ngreſs to endeavour his redemption. We have eat an opinion of the juſtice and philanthropy t auguſt body, to ſuppoſe they have not, and have, why has not his family been acquaint- h it?

NEW-YORK, October 3.

riſh propoſitions having undergone great alter- ns, diſguſtful in the higheſt degree to the Par- ent of that kingdom, as well as to the whole nufacturing intereſt of Great-Britain, a num- of the principle perſonages from both houſes Parliament, waited on his Britannic Majeſty, h the following Addreſs, ſtating their proceed- s reſpecting an arrangement of that commercial neſs. It was preſented on Wedneſday the h of July, and is copied from the lateſt ac- nts from Britain now is this city:

"THAT his faithful commons have taken into noſt ſerious conſideration the important ſubject commercial intercourſe between Great-Bri- nd Ireland, recommended in his Majeſty's at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion, and the tions of the two houſes of Parliament, which laid before us by his Majeſty's command on d of February laſt;

"That after a long and careful inveſtigation of the various queſtions neceſſarily ariſen out of this comprehenſive ſubject, we have come to the ſeveral reſolutions which we now humbly preſent to your Majeſty; and which, we truſt, will form the baſis of an advantageous and permanent commercial ſettlement between his Majeſty's kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland:

"That we have proceeded on the foundation of the rights of the Parliament of Ireland; but in conſidering of ſo extenſive an arrangement, we have found it neceſſary to introduce ſome modifications and exceptions, and we have added ſuch regulations and conditions as appeared to us indiſpenſably neceſſary in eſtabliſhing the propoſed agreement on juſt and equitable foundations, for ſecuring to both countries thoſe commercial advantages, to an equal enjoyment of which they are in future to be entitled: That his Majeſty's ſubjects in Ireland, being ſecured in a full and laſting participation of the trade with the Britiſh colonies, muſt, we are perſuaded, acknowledge the juſtice of their continuing to enjoy it on the ſame terms with his Majeſty's ſubjects in Great-Britain; and it is, we conceive, equally manifeſt, that as the ſhips and mariners of Ireland are to continue in, and enjoy the ſame privileges with thoſe of Great-Britain, the ſame proviſions ſhould be adopted in Ireland as may be found neceſſary in this country for ſecuring thoſe advantages excluſively to the ſubjects of the empire. This object is eſſentially connected with the maritime ſtrength of his Majeſty's dominions, and conſequently with the ſafety and proſperity of both Great-Britain and Ireland: We therefore deem it indiſpenſable that thoſe points ſhould be ſecured, as conſidered neceſſary to the exiſtence and duration of the agreement between the two countries; they can only be carried into effect by laws to be paſſed in the Parliament of Ireland, which are alone competent to bind his Majeſty's ſubjects in that kingdom, and whoſe legiſlative rights we ſhall ever hold as ſacred as our own.

"It remains for the Parliament of Ireland to judge according to their wiſdom and diſcretion of theſe conditions, as well as of every part of the ſettlement propoſed to be eſtabliſhed by mutual conſent. One purpoſe in theſe reſolutions is to promote alike the commercial intercourſe of his Majeſty's ſubjects in both countries, and we are perſuaded that the common proſperity of the two kingdoms will be greatly advanced; the ſubjects of each will in future apply themſelves to thoſe branches of commerce, which they can beſt exerciſe with moſt advantage and wealth, as will operate as a great benefit to the whole. We have ſo far performed our part in this important buſineſs; and we truſt that in the whole of its progreſs, reciprocal intereſts and mutual affection will enſure that ſpirit of union ſo eſſentially neceſſary to the great end which the two countries have equally in view. In this perſuaſion we look forward with confidence to the final concluſion of a meaſure, which, while it tends to perpetuate harmony and friendſhip between the two kingdoms, muſt, by augmenting their reſources, uniting their efforts, and conſolidating their ſtrength, afford his Majeſty the ſureſt means of eſtabliſhing a laſting foundation to the ſafety, proſperity, and glory of the empire."

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.

An act to encourage and protect the manufactures of this State, by laying additional duties on the importation of certain manufactures which interfere with them. Enacted September 20th, and ſeal affixed.

The following are the articles enumerated in this act, and ſubject to the duties annexed.

Upon any coach, chariot or landau or other carriage, having four wheels, the ſum of *twenty-pounds*. Upon every chaiſe, chair, kittereen, curricle or other carriage, having two wheels, *ten pounds*; and in the ſame proportion for any part of ſuch carriage. Upon every clock, *thirty ſhillings*. Upon every dozen packs of playing cards, *ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence*. Upon every dozen reaping-hooks and ſickles, *twelve ſhillings and ſixpence*. Upon every dozen ſcythes, except Dutch and German, *fifteen ſhillings*. Upon every hundred weight of refined ſugar, *eight ſhillings and fourpence*. Upon every gallon of beer, ale, porter, and cyder, *ſixpence*. Upon every dozen bottles of beer, porter or cyder, *four ſhillings*. Upon all malted barley, or other malted grain, *five per centum ad valorem*. Upon all ſalted or dried fiſh, *ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence*, for every hundred weight thereof. Upon every hundred weight of cheeſe and butter, *eight ſhillings and fourpence*. Upon all beef, *two per centum ad valorem*. Upon all pork, *five per centum ad valorem*. Upon every pound of ſoap, except Caſtile ſoap, *one penny*. Upon every pound of chocolate, *fourpence*. Upon every pound of candles, of tallow or wax, *one penny*. Upon every pound of glue, *twopence*. Upon every pound of ſtarch and of hair-powder, *one penny*. Upon all hulled barley, dried peas, and muſtard, *ten per centum ad valorem*. Upon all manufactured tobacco, other than ſnuff, *ſixpence* for every pound thereof. Upon every pound of ſnuff, including the bottles, caniſter, or other package, *one ſhilling*. Upon all lampblack, cotton and wool cards, manufactured leather, paſteboards, parchment, writing, printing, wrapping and ſheathing paper, and paper-hangings, *ten per centum ad valorem*. Upon every pair of mens' and womens' leather ſhoes, *two ſhillings*. Upon every pair of womens' ſilken ſhoes or ſlippers, *two ſhillings and ſixpence*. Upon every pair of womens' ſtuff ſhoes or ſlippers, *one ſhilling*. Upon every pair of boots, *five ſhillings*. Upon every ſaddle, for mens' or womens' uſe, *twelve ſhillings and ſixpence*. Upon every ounce of wrought gold, *twenty ſhillings*. Upon every ounce of wrought ſilver, *two ſhillings*. Upon all utenſils and veſſels of pewter, tin or lead, upon all wrought copper, braſs, bellmetal and caſt iron, *ten per centum ad valorem*. Upon all Britiſh ſteel, *ten per centum ad valorem*. Upon all ſlit-iron, nail-rods, and ſheet-iron, *ten per centum ad valorem*. Upon all garments ready made, for mens' or womens' wear, including caſtor and wool hats, *ten per centum ad valorem*. Upon every beaver hat, *ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence*. Upon all blank books, bound or unbound, *ten per centum ad valorem*. Upon all tarred cordage, yarns of fixed rigging, *eight ſhillings and fourpence* for every hundred weight thereof. Upon all white ropes, log-lines, twine and ſeines, *twelve ſhillings and ſixpence* for every hundred weight thereof. Upon all poliſhed or cut ſtones, in imitation of jewelry, chimney-pieces, and tables, and other poliſhed marble; upon all cabinet and joiners' work, horſemens' whips, carriage whips, walking canes, muſical inſtruments and inſtruments uſed in ſurveying, *ten per centum ad valorem*. Upon all ſtone or earthern ware, *ten per centum ad valorem*. Upon all panes, plates, veſſels and utenſils of Britiſh glaſs, *two and a half per centum ad valorem*. Upon all teas imported from Europe or the Weſt-Indies, viz. upon every pound of hyſon tea, *ſixpence*; upon every pound of other tea, *twopence*. Upon all rum imported in any veſſel belonging to any foreign ſtate or kingdom, *ſixpence* for every gallon thereof, and the like ſum upon all rum imported into this State by land or water, from any of the United States, except it ſhould be made appear by the oath of the exporter, certified by the collector of the port from whence it may be laſt ſhipped, that it was diſtilled in the State from whence it be imported, or that it has been imported into that State by veſſels belonging to the United States. Upon all wines and fruit, being of the growth of the kingdom of Portugal, or of the territories thereunto belonging, viz. upon all wines, *one ſhilling* for every gallon thereof; upon every box of lemons, *five ſhillings*; upon every hundred weight of raiſins, or other fruit, *ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence*; the ſaid duties to continue ſo long as the ſame of America, is prohibited from being imported into the kingdom and territories aforeſaid. Upon every ton of ſhipping, belonging in whole or in part to any foreign nation or ſtate whatever, except ſuch as the honorable the Congreſs of the United States have entered into treaties of commerce with, *ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence* for every ton thereof, carpenters' meaſure for each and every voyage. Upon all ready made ſails, *ten per centum ad valorum*. Upon all teſtaments, pſalters, ſpelling-books and primers, in the Engliſh and German languages; upon all romances, novels and plays, *fifteen per centum ad valorem*. Upon all horn and tortoiſeſhell combs, *five per centum ad valorem*. Upon all ſaddle-trees *ten per centum ad valorem*. Upon all linens made of flax, *two and a half per centum ad valorem*.

Oct. 7. Monday laſt arrived here the ſloop Delaware, Capt. Warner, from Turk's-Iſland; in lat. 36, 30, in 25 fathoms water, met the gale on the 24th ult. and was laid on her beam-ends about 9 A. M. but by cutting away the maſt, got her righted by ſeven in the evening, but loſt every thing off the deck; ſtove all the water, and were reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs. The Tueſday following, ſpoke the ſloop Nancy, Captain Welſh, from New-York for Charleſton, who had rode out the gale under Cape-May, from whom they got ſome ſupplies. The next day went aſhore at Currituck to get ſupplies, but the gale had been ſo ſevere there that the ſea had made a breach in the ſound, and laid the country under water for 2 or 3 miles; waſhed away many houſes, together with almoſt all their cattle and ground ſtock; the inhabitants being obliged to take to the trees for ſafety, notwithſtanding which, many lives were loſt. The ſhore for many miles was covered with cattle, houſhold goods, &c. A Virginia built ſloop drove aſhore in the gale, without any perſon on board, neither ſails, ſpars or cargo. On the 29th, off Cape-Henry, ſpoke a ſloop from Providence, Rhode-Iſland, for Baltimore, Capt. James Pettis, from whom they got a ſupply of water and other neceſſaries; the Captain informed, that he ſaw that day a ſchooner about 80 tons burthen bottom upwards. Laſt Friday, ſpoke a ſloop from Waſhington for this port, that had loſt her anchors and cables at Ocracock-Bar. On Saturday, they met with a New-England ſchooner, who kindly took them in tow, till they got within our Capes; they could not learn the Captain's name, but acknowledged the favor with gratitude.

Requiſitions upon the United States
1785, being an extract from a repo
Committee of Congreſs on ſupplie
The Committee have not been abl
formation how many States have
the reſolution of February 17th, or
18th, 1783, relative to a rule for q
requiſitions—They are therefore of
the ſeveral States which have not d
ſubject, be again ſolicited to com
thereon, and to ſend forward the ſa
neceſſary to enable Congreſs to ef
of accounts with the ſeveral States,
tion to each a juſt quota of the pu
but in the mean time, as the public
the duty of Congreſs to continue t
mand for money, the Committee
that in the apportionment thereof, t
ſhould be quotaed agreeable to juſt
information Congreſs may from tim
upon the ſubject. And upon thi
commend to Congreſs, that the ſa
millions of dollars, be quotaed up
States, as follow, viz.

New-Hampſhire,	
Maſſachuſetts,	
Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations,	
Connecticut,	
New-York,	
New-Jerſey,	
Pennſylvania,	
Delaware,	
Maryland,	
Virginia,	
North-Carolina,	
South-Carolina,	
Georgia,	

Which ſums, when paid, ſhall
credit of the States reſpectively,
ſcribed by the reſolution of Con
day of October, 1779, and togeth
nies relied on to diſcharge the af
of 708,452 dollars, be applied in
the ſeveral appropriations in the
this report, giving preference acc
der in which they are ſtated in th
As more than two-thirds of th
to be applied to the payment of
meſtic debt, the Committee are
ſeveral Legiſlatures may ſo model
the ſums called for, that one-third
paid in actual money, the other t
diſcharged by the intereſt due upo
tificates, and upon other certificat
debts of the United States. And
evidences of intereſt due upon
cates, the holders thereof reſpec
liberty to carry them to the office
iſſued, and the holders of other
quidated debts of the United S
ſame to the loan-office of that St
are inhabitants, or if a foreigner,
within the United States, and to
due thereon ſettled and certified
the year 1784.

ANNAPOLIS,

On Thurſday laſt the Jockey-
hundred guineas was run for ov
this city, and won by Mr. Pear
On Friday the Subſcription
pounds was won by Mr. Hamm
dore.
On Saturday the Subſcription
pounds was won by Mr. Hamm
Yeſterday afternoon a match
courſe near this city for one hu
Mr. Hammerſley's brown hor
Pearce's gray horſe Hotſpur, wh
by Spry.

ALEXANDRIA

Extract of a Letter from a Gent
his Friend in this Town, date
"We have at length the un
inform you, that Captain Ervin
been ſet at Liberty by the Media
Majeſty, and now return Home
Grandbourg, Captain Le Joyill
have been obliged to advanc
whilſt detained in Barbary, and
we place to your Account.—T
wreck at Tangiers.—We are ſo
gation expoſed to ſo much Da
The Moors are ſtill to be feared
having lately concluded a Tr
more formidable than ever, crui
and ſpreading their Ravages al
Portugal.—They have captured
longing to the Portugueſe, who
out Frigates, and, we hope, w

Requiſitions upon the United States for the year 1785, being an extract from a report of the Grand Committee of Congreſs on ſupplies.

The Committee have not been able to obtain information how many States have complied with the reſolution of February 17th, or that of April 18th, 1783, relative to a rule for quotaing federal requiſitions—They are therefore of opinion, that the ſeveral States which have not decided on that ſubject, be again ſolicited to come to a deciſion thereon, and to ſend forward the ſame, as a meaſure neceſſary to enable Congreſs to effect a ſettlement of accounts with the ſeveral States, and to apportion to each a juſt quota of the public expences; but in the mean time, as the public faith renders it the duty of Congreſs to continue their annual demand for money, the Committee are of opinion, that in the apportionment thereof, the ſeveral States ſhould be quotaed agreeable to juſtice, on the beſt information Congreſs may from time to time have upon the ſubject. And upon this principle recommend to Congreſs, that the ſaid ſum of three millions of dollars, be quotaed upon the ſeveral States, as follow, viz.

	Dollars.
New-Hampſhire,	105,416
Maſſachuſetts,	448,854
Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations,	64,636
Connecticut,	264,182
New-York,	256,486
New-Jerſey,	166,716
Pennſylvania,	410,378
Delaware,	44,886
Maryland,	283,034
Virginia,	512,974
North-Carolina,	218,012
South-Carolina,	192,366
Georgia,	32,060
	3,000,000

Which ſums, when paid, ſhall be paſſed to the credit of the States reſpectively, on the terms preſcribed by the reſolution of Congreſs of the 6th day of October, 1779, and together with the monies relied on to diſcharge the aforeſaid deduction of 708,452 dollars, be applied in conformity with the ſeveral appropriations in the preceding part of this report, giving preference according to the order in which they are ſtated in the eſtimate.

As more than two-thirds of the ſum called for is to be applied to the payment of intereſt on the domeſtic debt, the Committee are of opinion, that the ſeveral Legiſlatures may ſo model the collection of the ſums called for, that one-third of any ſum being paid in actual money, the other two-thirds may be diſcharged by the intereſt due upon loan-office certificates, and upon other certificates of the liquidated debts of the United States. And to aſcertain the evidences of intereſt due upon loan-office certificates, the holders thereof reſpectively ſhall be at liberty to carry them to the office from which they iſſued, and the holders of other certificates of liquidated debts of the United States, to carry the ſame to the loan-office of that State wherein they are inhabitants, or if a foreigner, to any loan-office within the United States, and to have the intereſt due thereon ſettled and certified to the laſt day of the year 1784.

ANNAPOLIS, October 13.

On Thurſday laſt the Jockey-Club Purſe of one hundred guineas was run for over the courſe near this city, and won by Mr. Pearce's horſe Hotſpur.

On Friday the Subſcription Purſe of ſeventy-five pounds was won by Mr. Hammerſley's horſe Pollydore.

On Saturday the Subſcription-Purſe of thirty-five pounds was won by Mr. Hammerſley's horſe Spry.

Yeſterday afternoon a match was run over the courſe near this city for one hundred guineas, by Mr. Hammerſley's brown horſe Spry, and Mr. Pearce's gray horſe Hotſpur, which was won hollow by Spry.

ALEXANDRIA, October 20.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Cadiz to his Friend in this Town, dated Auguſt 4, 1785.

"We have at length the unexpected Pleaſure to inform you, that Captain Ervin and his People have been ſet at Liberty by the Mediation of his Catholic Majeſty, and now return Home by the French Ship Grandbourg, Captain Le Joyille.—The Money we have been obliged to advance for their Support whilſt detained in Barbary, and to get them Home, we place to your Account.—The Brig is gone to wreck at Tangiers.—We are ſorry to find our Navigation expoſed to ſo much Danger in theſe Seas.—The Moors are ſtill to be feared, and the Algerines, having lately concluded a Truce with Spain, are more formidable than ever, cruiſing without reſtraint and ſpreading their Ravages all along the Coaſt of Portugal.—They have captured ſeveral Veſſels belonging to the Portugueſe, who, however, are fitting out Frigates, and, we hope, will at leaſt curb their Depredations.—We have often heard that ſome one was to come on the Part of Congreſs to ſettle a Treaty with theſe Free-Booters, but none has appeared.—If this Matter is not attended to, the Conſequence will be more ſenſibly felt than People in general may be aware of."

"At a public Examination of the Alexandria Latin School, held in the Court-Houſe on Friday laſt, it was agreed to give a Prize to the beſt Scholar in each Claſs, in which there were more than two Boys.—The Firſt could have none, as it contained only two.—The Judges, after examining the Second for above four Hours, could not determine who was entitled to the Prize.—The Truſtees are to attend on a future Day to determine the Matter.—In the Third it was adjudged to Maſter *Samuel Love*.—And that of the Fourth to Maſter *William Brown*.—The Fifth and Sixth, as falling under the Deſcription of the Firſt, were not entitled to any.

"After the Claſſical Examination was finiſhed, there was a Competition in Speaking Engliſh Orations, which each of the Boys had previouſly prepared.—Maſter *Samuel Baker*, Maſter *Thomas Wilſon*, Maſter *Samuel Love*, Maſter *John Parſons* and Maſter *James Watſon*, were unanimouſly judged to be the beſt Speakers.—The Orations being finiſhed, the Company, which was ſplendid and numerous, were entertained with Muſic by the Orphean Society, until a few of the Youths prepared to act a Part of the Comedy called the Miſer—in which Maſter *Wilſon*, perſonated Scrapely—Maſter *James Watſon*, Juſtice Noſewell—Maſter *John M'Crea*, James the Cook—Maſter *Samuel Love*, the Clerk—Maſter *Archibald Taylor*, Smoothly—Maſter *George Thomſon*, Mariana—Maſter *Benjamin Dulany*, Sagely.—In ſhort, the Boys in general acquitted themſelves in ſuch a Manner as to anſwer the moſt ſanguine Expectations of the Judges and Spectators."

☞ The Subſcribers to the TOWN-PURSE, to be run for on Saturday next, have thought proper to alter the Heats from Four to Three Miles.

NAVAL-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Sloop Hero, J. Humphries, Schooner Pilgrim, H. Travers, and Schooner Charlotte, C. Dukes, from Baltimore; Sloop Dolphin, A. Steward, Philadelphia.

Cleared Outwards. Brig Chriſtiana, S. Barnard, for France; Sloop Waſhington, J. Thompſon, Philadelphia.

PRICES CURRENT, ALEXANDRIA.

TOBACCO 24s. per Ct.	Continental Rum, 2s. per Ditto.
Fine Flour, 30s. per Barrel.	Molaſſes, 1/6 per Ditto.
Wheat, 5s. per Buſhel.	Muſcovado Sugar, 35s. to 42/6 per Ct.
Jamaica Spirits, 4/6 per Gallon.	Salt, 8s. per Buſhel, by Retail.
Windward Rum, 3s. per Ditto.	Corn, 3s. per Buſhel.
	Exchange, 40.

PORTRAIT of a BACHELOR.

"A BACHELOR is a ſort of a whimſical being which nature never intended to create. He was formed out of the odds and ends of what materials were left after the great work was over. Unluckily for him, the finer paſſions are all mixed up in the compoſition of theſe creatures intended for ſocial enjoyment.—What remains for the Bachelor, is hardly enough to rub round the cruſty mould into which he is thrown. Some ſeaſoning, that he may not be quite inſipid, muſt be ſubſtituted in the ſtead of more valuable ingredients; ſo in Dame Nature toſſes ſelf-love without weight or meaſure, a kind of underſtanding that is fit for no other uſe; a ſprinkling of wiſdom, which turns acid from the ſour diſpoſition of the veſſel in which it is contained; and the whole compoſition is concluded with an immoderate portion of oddities. Thus formed, thus finiſhed, a Bachelor is popt into the world; mere lumber without a poſſibility of being happy himſelf, or eſſentially contributing to the happineſs of others. His only buſineſs is to keep himſelf quiet. He gets up to lie down, and lies down to get up. No tender impreſſions enliven his waking hours; no agreeable reveries diſturb his droniſh ſlumbers. If he ever ſpeaks the language of ſenſibility, he ſpeaks it on the excellence of ſome favorite diſh, or on the choice liquors with which his cellars abound. On ſuch ſubjects he feels the raptures of a lover. As for the pace of a Bachelor, he would hardly mend it to get out of a ſtorm, though that ſtorm were to threaten a deluge; but ſhew him a woman, who is entitled to the compliment of his hat, and he will ſhuffle on as if he were walking for a wager. His Houſe-keeper, or his Laundreſs, he can talk to without reſerve; but any other of the ſex, whoſe condition is above an uſeful dependent, is his terror. A Coffee-Houſe is his *ſanctum ſanctorum* againſt bright eyes and dazzling complexions; here he lounges out half his days. At home he ſits alone to his unſocial meals, and when his paſſion for eating is pleaſed, he has no other paſſion to gratify. Such is a Bachelor; and ſuch the life of a Bachelor!!!"

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Saturday the 22d Inſtant, will be Sold at the Vendue-Store,

A Variety of Merchandiſe, as uſual.

S. ARELL, Vendue-Maſter.

October 20, 1785.

Alexandria, October 20, 1785.

Ready for the Preſs,

And will be publiſhed in a few Months, In One Volume Octavo,

LOWE's MASONIC SERMONS, Occaſional SPEECHES, And Funeral ORATIONS:

As formerly delivered by himſelf before the Right Worſhipful MASTER, the Worſhipful WARDENS, and other MEMBERS of St. JOHN's LODGE of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS, in FREDERICKSBURG.

CONDITIONS.

The Book will be printed on good Paper, and with an elegant Type. The Price to Subſcribers will be One Dollar, One Half paid down at Subſcription, and the other Half when the Book is delivered to the Subſcribers.

As ſoon as a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers is acquired, to defray the Expence of the Preſs only, the Book will be immediately publiſhed.

Such Gentlemen as may chooſe to encourage the Publication, will pleaſe to give in their Names to Mr. Charles Elliot, Bookſeller, Frederickſburg; Meſſrs. Goddard and Langworthy, Printers, Baltimore; Mr. Dobſon and Mr. Oſwald, Printers, Philadelphia; or George Richards and Company, Printers, Alexandria.

Waſhington, Butler and Niviſon,

Have for ſale, at their ſtore in Leed's-Town, on Rappahanock River,

A LARGE aſſortment of European GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, bills of exchange, country produce, or ſhort credit, upon giving bond with approved ſecurity.

Leed's-Town, October 19, 1785.

WE have ſeveral LOTS of GROUND, on different ſtreets in this town, to let on ground-rent—Alſo, a Piece of Ground, within the ſouth ſide of our wharf, to let for a term of years.

HOOE and HARRISON.

Alexandria, October 20, 1785.

Windſor Chairs

Of all ſorts, made and ſold by EPHRAIM EVANS,

Late from Philadelphia, at his houſe at the upper end of Prince-ſtreet, Alexandria.

N. B. Any perſon having good yellow poplar Plank, of two inches thick, and from ſeventeen to nineteen inches wide, may hear of a purchaſer by applying as above.

October 20, 1785.

THE Ship PARAGON, Capt. HENRY HUGHES, now lying ready in this harbour, will take tobacco on freight, to the addreſs of Meſſieurs John V. Berard and Company, of L'Orient, at forty livres per hogſhead.—Thoſe who may be inclinable to ſhip to the above port, and have not an acquaintance with Meſſieurs Berard and Company, may be gaurantied by applying to us.—The Paragon is a fine faſt-ſailing ſhip, and has good accommodations for paſſengers.—For freight or paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, or

HOOE and HARRISON.

Alexandria, October 20, 1785.

STRAYED from the Commons of Alexandria, about nine or ten days ago, a black COW, with a white face, has a few white ſpots under her belly, of a middling ſize, and is about 5 years old. Whoever will return ſaid Cow to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges.

MICHAEL MADDEN.

Alexandria, October 20, 1785.

☞ A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

POETRY.

n APOSTROPHE to DAME FORTUNE.

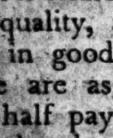
I.

OREVER, Fortune, wilt thou prove
An unrelenting foe to me?
or ever wilt thou ſlight the love
Which I ſo conſtant bear to thee?
h! Teach me how to win thy heart,
And then thoſe happy ſmiles I'll ſhare,
Which thou to favorites impart)
To free me from corroding care.

II.

Thy daughter is not half ſo coy,
he comes to me, unaſk'd unwoo'd:
My faireſt proſpects to annoy,
y all confeſs'd, her preſence, rude:
Then come bright Dame in glitt'ring charms,
Hate thy daughter, ſo uncivil:)
Oh! Come and fill my longing arms,
nd ſent Miſs-Fortune to the devil."

e Sold at private Sale, any Time before the firſt
ay of December next, when Poſſeſſion will be
ven,



ONE hundred and fifty acres of LAND, lying in Loudon County, State of Virginia, on Little River, within forty-five miles of andria, and about forty from Dumfries, on h is a very elegant ſtone houſe, with five comble rooms, four of which have fire-places, d cellar under the whole houſe, a convenient en and other neceſſary out-houſes, together a young apple and cherry orchard nearly come rfection. The land is well watered with ſprings. e are on the premiſes a good griſt and merchant with a very good ſtone mill-houſe; the mill een rebuilt this laſt ſummer, and now in good r, with all neceſſary bolts for merchant-, and is equal to any in this part of the ry for grinding. There is alſo adjoining mill, a good ſaw-mill, built laſt ſpring; and ing the ſame, a convenient ſtone ſtorehouſe, a counting-room, and a good cellar unhe whole. There is alſo a large ſtill-houſe, iniſhed, built but two years, with two ſtills, 10, the other 60 gallons, which will alſo be ſold. ell ſituated for trade, and may ſuit a perſon of urn. There is a public road leads by the mill to the abovementioned navigable towns, and to ent parts of the country.—The Subſcriber has or ſale, three hundred and ten acres of leaſed nearly all tillable, about one hundred acres of is cleared and under good fence; it is of a quality, and will ſuit for planting or farming, in good order for both.—The terms for the are as follow: One half ready caſh, the half payable in twelve months, the purchaſer bond, with approved ſecurity, bearing intem the date.—Fifteen per cent. will be allowed ady caſh in the laſt payment.—Any perſon able to purchaſe, may apply to the Subſcriber e premiſes. NATHANIEL WEEDON.
tober 4, 1785.

ENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
AN away, on Tueſday, the 19th ult. from the Subſcriber, a likely MULATTO MAN, d JOE, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and about ars of age: He took with him a London brown turned ratteen coat with white metal buttons, cotton coat, a ſtriped calico waiſtcoat, a ſtriped louded worſted ſtocking pattern ditto, a pargrey broadcloth ditto, a pair of ſpotted purple hite velveret breeches, a pair of figured brown roy ditto, a pair of blue cotton leggings, white ſtockings, ſhoes half worn, two pair of large, ome plated buckles, a hat, with a gold band, and loop. He is very artful, and has a very h tongue. He eſcaped once before, endeaed to paſs for a freeman, aſſumed the name of Smith, and had taken his paſſage in ſome boat as going down Potomack; and I ſuſpect he ndeavour to fall on ſome ſuch plan again to his eſcape. Whoever takes up the ſaid runand ſecures him, ſo that I may get him again, eceive EIGHT DOLLARS reward, if 20 from home, SIXTEEN if 30, and if 40 or the above reward, beſides reaſonable charges, ght home.

DANIEL CARROLL, jun.
ntgomery County, Maryand, Auguſt 19, 1785.

Hooe and Harriſon,

HAVE FOR SALE,

ALUM, and Cadiz ſalt,
Madera wine,
French brandy,
Bottled claret,
Sailcloth,
Cordage,
Anchors,
German ſteel,
Hyſon tea,
Hampers of ſtone ware, &c. &c.

Alexandria, October 13, 1785.

THE Ship UNION, commanded by Capt. GILES SULLIVAN, now lying in this port, will take tobacco on freight, for London, with liberty of conſignment, at £.7 ſterling per ton, and will be ready to begin her lading in a few days.—The Union is perhaps as fine a merchantman as has been built in Virginia; and has good accommodations for paſſengers.—For terms, apply to the Captain on board, or

HOOE and HARRISON.

Alexandria, October 13, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

On Monday the 24th Inſtant, at my Farm, near the Lower Falls of Potomack,

SUNDRY blooded HORSES, of different ages. Twelve months credit will be allowed, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid.—Alſo, to be ſold at the ſame time and place, ſome LANDS, in Fayette County, on the waters of Kentucky river.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

October 5, 1785.

THE Executors of JOHN ALEXANDER, deceaſed, were prevented from diſpoſing of the LOTS lately advertiſed by them on the day appointed, by the badneſs of the weather, but they will proceed on Thurſday the Twentieth of the preſent month, to let the ſaid lots, on the terms mentioned in their former advertiſement.

Alexandria, October 5, 1785.

To be Sold for Caſh, Produce, or a ſhort Credit,

ALL the STOCK in TRADE belonging to JOHN SUTTON, conſiſting of a variety of DRY-GOODS, ſuited to the preſent ſeaſon.—Any perſon wanting to purchaſe the whole of the Stock, will be treated with on very advantageous terms, by applying at the Subſcriber's ſtore in Alexandria.

JOHN SUTTON.

October 6, 1785.

RAN AWAY early in the morning of the 25th inſtant, from the Subſcriber, near Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's County, Maryland, a very likely, well-made, young NEGRO FELLOW, named MICHAEL, about five feet ten inches high, about twenty years of age, rather of a yellow complexion: He had on when he went away, a green cotton coat, ſtriped blue and white linen jacket, oſnaburg breeches, white cotton ſtockings, and ſhoes and buckles. He alſo took with him three or four fine linen ſhirts, three pair of brown thread ſtockings, a white broadcloth coat, and ſeveral other things. He broke open my deſk, and ſtole three guineas and a ſilver watch, the maker's name and number of which is forgot, and went off on a likely bay horſe, about ſeven years old, fourteen hands one or two inches high, very well made, paces ſlow, trots and gallops, one hind-foot white, a very ſmall ſtar in his forehead, hardly perceivable, branded C. H. on the near buttock, has been uſed to run in a carriage, and ſhews the marks of the harneſs on his breaſt. He was ſeen in Alexandria a little before ſun-down, the evening of the day on which he went off, and told his brother, who lives with Colonel Fitzgerald, that he was ſent by me down to Mrs. Eleanor Brent's, near Dumfries, in Stafford County, Virginia, where it is probable he will be harboured.—Whoever will apprehend and ſecure him and the horſe, ſo that I get both again, ſhall be entitled to a reward of FIVE POUNDS, current money, or Four Dollars for the horſe alone, with reaſonable charges if brought home.

CLEMENT HILL.

N. B. When he went through Alexandria, he had on the white cloth coat, green cotton jacket, nankeen breeches, white ſhirt, a black ribbon about his neck, and boots, and it is probable had a forged paſs, as, I am informed, on a former trip which he made, he had one.

September 30, 1785.

To be ſold, at the Printing-Office,

A Variety of Blank Books, conſiſting of Ledgers, Journals, Caſh-Books, Letter-Books, &c. &c. Alſo, Stoughton's Bitters, Anderſon's Pills, Daffy's Elixir, Balſam of Honey, Squire's Elixir, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, &c. &c. &c.

William Wilſon,

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Fairfax-Street,

A GENERAL aſſortment of FALL GOODS, which he will diſpoſe of on very low terms, for caſh or produce.—He has alſo for ſale, Liſbon ſalt, a few pipes of old Madera wine, Barbadoes ſpirits, dipped and mould candles, canvas No. 6 and 7, and cordage.

Alexandria, October 13, 1785.

D. and I. M'Pherſon,

Have for Sale, at their Store,

A Quantity of choice Weſt-India rum, muſcovado ſugar and Madera wine.—They give ready-money and a good price for wheat, flour and Indian-corn.

Alexandria, October 13, 1785.

William Taylor and Co.

Have for Sale, at their Store on Fairfax-Street, formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Lowry and M'Kenna, and next Door but one to Col. Dennis Ramſay's Store,

A LARGE aſſortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms, by wholeſale or retail, for caſh or country produce.

Alexandria, October 13, 1785.

Wanted, to wait on a Lady,

A GIRL, about 12 years of age; ſhe muſt be of creditable parents, of a good diſpoſition, and active, and know ſomething of plain needlework, in which ſhe will be further inſtructed.—A perſon anſwering the above deſcription, may hear of an agreeable ſituation, by applying to the Printers.

October 13, 1785.

Richmond, October 7, 1785.

THE Preſident and Directors for opening and extending the navigation of James river, give this public notice, that they are deſirous of employing a proper perſon to ſuperintend the hiring and management of a large number of labouring hands to be engaged in the ſaid work. No perſon need apply without producing to the Directors proper credentials of his capacity and fitneſs for conducting the ſaid buſineſs.

JOHN HARVIE,
EDMUND RANDOLPH,
DAVID ROSS,
WILLIAM CABELL.

To be Let on Ground-Rent, for Ninety-nine Years,

TWO LOTS, on Duke-ſtreet, near Colonel Hooe's warehouſe, and three adjoining my wharf, very convenient to the river either for ſtores, warehouſes or dwelling-houſes.—The Subſcriber has likewiſe a DWELLING-HOUSE to rent, by the year, which has three rooms on the lower floor and four above, with a back yard, ſuitable for a garden or other conveniencies.—The plat of the lots may be ſeen, and the terms of the whole made known, by applying to THOMAS FLEMING.

Alexandria, October 13, 1785.

THE FALMOUTH RACES, formerly advertiſed to commence on the Fourth Monday in October, is poſtponed till the Fifth Monday of the ſame month, on account of its interfering with the Alexandria Races.

DANIEL TRIPLETT,
Secretary and Treaſurer.

September 27, 1785.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, from the Subſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, a TAWNY WOMAN, about twenty years of age, of a middle ſize, long curly hair, and had on and took with her a variety of cloathing. It is ſuſpected that ſhe will be carried off or concealed by a white man, who has been very intimate with her for ſome years.—Whoever takes up ſaid woman, and delivers her to the Subſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, if taken 50 miles from home and out of the State, if that diſtance and within the State, the one half thereof; and if a longer or ſhorter diſtance, a proportionable reward, and all charges, paid by

RAPHAEL BOARMAN.

Cornwallis's-Neck, Charles County, Maryland, Auguſt 25, 1785.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-ſtreet*——by whom *Advertiſements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.

ALEX

(VOL. II.)

Meſſieurs RICHARDS and C

It ſeems there has been a grea Scribbling in the Maryland Pape Delegates for the General Aſſem Mr. M'MECHEN, has been attack Severity; and his voting for the niſhed his Antagoniſts with a Pre been acting contrary to the Inter tuents—He was oblig'd at lengt with an Addreſs, in Defence of hi diſplays a Liberality of Sentiment, of an honeſt Mind, I requeſt you next Paper. Yours, &c. A

To the ELECTORS of B TOWN.

GENTLEMEN,

ANY reports, repreſentation injurious to m have lately be variety of an tions:—Grou they neverthel vindicate and before you, whole confidence ar hitherto been honored with, and find, on a candid examination, my legiſlative ſtation have been p tegrity, zeal, and a warm attachm reſts—that my opinions have at nc by the tranſient blaſts of popular motives and actions have been ſhrink from the *ſevereſt ſcrutiny*, a principles, which have hitherto public life, beſpeak an honeſt fre pendence of action and ſentimen diſtorted into *time-ſerving* inconſiſ accommodation to popular prejud contrary, are entitled to ſome deg with the impartial Citizens of evince, that their deareſt rights ha *fully neglected* by their Delegate ſome ſort of degradation, in the fute invidious inſinuations and ch brought againſt me, by men wh duced to ſtep forward *unmaſked*, tions which have hitherto aſſume *form*, and have been employed o thoſe, who have not had an op knowing the particulars of my pub are circulated by the artifices of cauſe they do know me, it is leſs di than to ſilence.—It would wrong good ſenſe of my friends to ſuppo nies and invectives fabricated again ſlighteſt degree, prove hurtful to which has been placed in me dread!—The rectitude of my con ſciouſneſs of having ſerved you fait prehenſion, on that ſcore, to reſt.

The principal accuſations alleg the part I acted laſt ſeſſion, on t laws—relative to a College on the for opening the River Potomack, duties on exports and imports. I charges in progreſſion, and explain which actuated me on theſe occaſi

From principle, and from an ex utility, I have uniformly been an naries of learning—I conſider t ducted, as tending to illuminate, the human mind—promote virtue us—and of eſſential ſervice to th rendering it reſpectable both at h The Eaſtern Shore College-Bill attending our County Court; £.1250 per annum being given thought the Weſtern Shore entitl